1938 unity has been achieved between the T.U.C. and the National Federation, though the T.U.C. has had to make concessions, including the abandonment of the hammer and sickle on the red flag!

There has undoubtedly been closer co-operation between the workers and the Congress during the last few years. This is largely due to Pandit Nehru, who at the Lucknow Congress in 1936 espoused the cause of the National Front and invited the workers[3] and peasants' unions to make common cause with the Congress for the freedom of the country. We have already referred to the widespread wage-cuts in the period up to 1933. In 1934 the Bombay Labour Office made its comprehensive enquiry into wages from which we have quoted. The Trades Dispute Conciliation Act provided for the appointment of a Labour Officer in Bombay and a Chief Conciliator, but Mr. Shiva Rao, a moderate T.U. leader, has remarked (in *India Analysed]* that the Act was good on paper, but the rules were so complicated that weeks would have to elapse before a union could satisfy them. In 1934 also the Factory Act was amended, following some of the recommendations of the Whitley Commission.

Since 1935 there has been an increasing tendency for Government intervention in labour disputes. The Ahmeda-bad Textile Labour Association (also called the Majoor Mahajan), under the guidance of Mr. Gandhi, never joined either the T.U.C. or the National Federation, and is committed to the principle of arbitration. As we shall see, the Congress ministries are tending to adopt this policy. The Leftists condemn the Ahmedabad union as class-collaborationist, but it claims to have achieved substantial benefits for the workers and has developed extensive welfare schemes. I discussed the question as to whether the Majoor Mahajan was in a sense a "company union" with Pandit